

Warm up.
Simplify.

$$\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a \quad \sqrt{12a^2b^2} = 2ab\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sqrt{8a^2} = 2a\sqrt{2} \quad \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2b^2} = ab \quad \sqrt{4(a^2 + b^2)} = 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

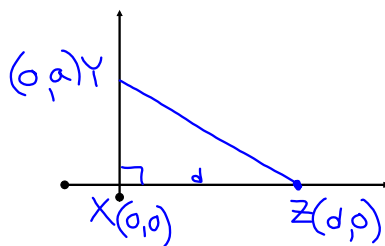
4-7 Triangles and Coordinate Proof

Tips

1. Use Origin as vertex or center
2. At least one side on x-axis
3. 1st Quadrant if possible
4. Use easiest coordinates possible

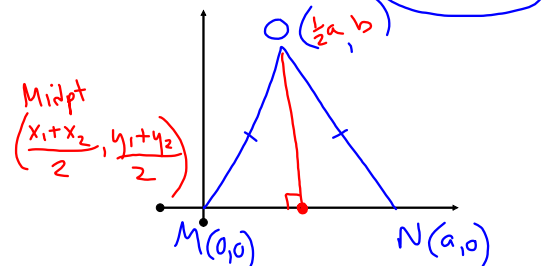
Example 1

Right triangle XYZ with hypotenuse \overline{YZ}
 $XZ = d$ units long



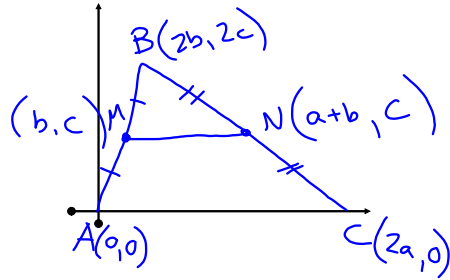
Example 2

Isosceles triangle MNO with base \overline{MN} a units long



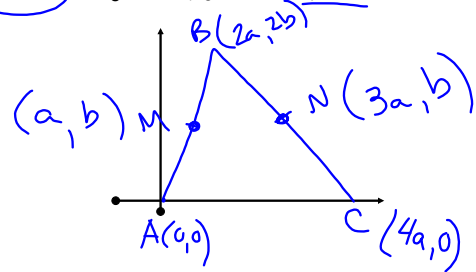
Example 3

A line segment, \overline{MN} , joins the midpoints of 2 sides of $\triangle ABC$
 (When using midpoint formula, then use even numbers.)



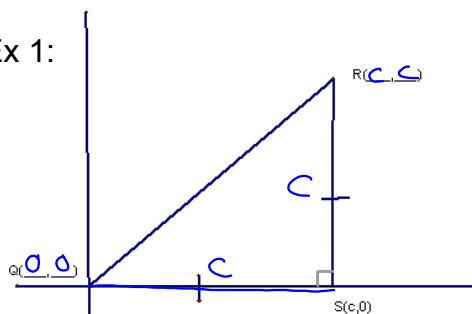
Example 4

Isosceles triangle ABC (legs \overline{AB} with midpoint M, and \overline{CB} with midpoint N)

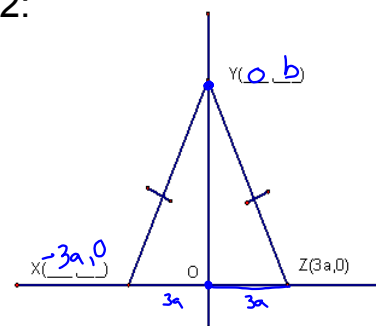


Fill in the missing coordinates.

Ex 1:



Ex 2:



Coordinate Proof

Distance Formula

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Slope

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

lines \parallel or \perp
(same) (opp. recip.)

Midpoint Formula

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

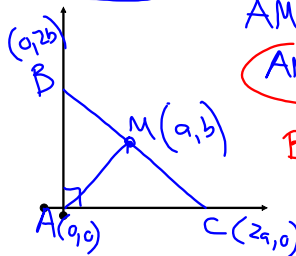
When using midpoint formula, then use even numbers.

Example

Prove that the measure of the segment that joins the vertex of a right \angle in a right Δ to midpoint of the hypotenuse = $\frac{1}{2}$ the measure of the hypotenuse

Given: Right ΔABC with hypotenuse \overline{BC} . (M is the midpoint of \overline{BC} .)

Prove: $AM = \frac{1}{2} BC$



$$AM = \sqrt{(a-0)^2 + (b-0)^2}$$

$$AM = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(2a-0)^2 + (0-2b)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4a^2 + 4b^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4(a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$BC = 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$AM = \frac{1}{2} BC$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{2} 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

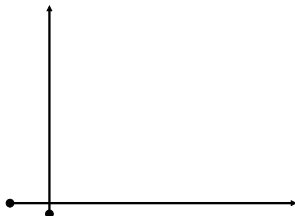
$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \checkmark$$

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25. The segments joining the vertices to the midpoints of the legs of an isosceles triangle are congruent.

Given: Isosceles triangle ABC. (legs \overline{AB} with midpoint M, and \overline{CB} with midpoint N)

Prove: $AN = CM$



Homework

P 224-225

10-13, 16-24, 26-28(on paper handout)